Part 2-20 Pages

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1921.

### GERMANY'S HOPE LIES MEALADAY SAVES Viviani Makes a Plea INDEALINGHONESTLY

Maximilian Harden, Scouting Red Peril, Urges the Necessity of a Sincere Democracy.

Scouts Bolshevik Peril.

As against the wish of France that

Germany proceed honestly to disarm,

leaving nothing under whatever name

which could produce a "revenge

army," it is asserted that Germany,

and therefore Europe, must be pre-

red armies and therefore cannot dis-

arm. This eventuality is improbable.

Russia's moujiks constitute 85 per

cent of her population. They pos-

sess land for which they have long

waited. What they now want and

sia will permit the Polish pear to

ricen and will cease war if the Kras-

What the World Needs.

The most important wishes of those

1. That countries which have sur-

quickly build bridges to those lan-

guishing for the lack of same, thus

weakening the most powerful com-

2. The formation of a union, above

suspicion, declining all intercourse

with liars or those desiring the re-

turn of the old military regime, but

giving every help to those who hon-

estly desire peaceful democracy and

the betterment of international rela-

tions; suppressing aggravating threats,

such as the occupation of the Ruhr

valley, and persevering in the move-

ment for general disarmament, Ger-

3. That Europe should be regarded

as an economic unity whose sufferings

do not permit a return to selfish na-

Hopes for World League.

Only the fulfillment of these de-

question, which cannot take place

munist propaganda weapon.

moving alone.

mer fruit.

lus food and raw materials should

ending the blockade.

BY MAXIMILIAN HARDEN. By Cable to The Star.

BERLIN, January 15. - That monarchistio sentiment is strengthening throughout eastern Europe. including Russia, seems hardly open to doubt. A strong determining factor in the return of King

return of King Constantine to Greece after he had been expelled by his own people when he was crown prince and later, as king, displaced from his throne by the angry powers

In Hungary the restoration of monarchial rule is freely and openly discussed. Taking courage from this general drift, monarchists in Germany and Austria have begun to breathe again. Their numbers run into the hundreds of thousands, and prominent among them stand the military and civilian officials who lived idly under the rule of the idle kaiser. They yearn for a return to former conditions, and it is whispered that their conquerors do not object to

#### Royalty Not Popular.

From such people, greedy for power and position, and not from monarchist leaders, comes the reactionary demand. As for the leaders, they believe that the time is not yet ripe. No member of the former reigning families is popular enough to sway public backing.

We must not forget that widespread disappointment exists, even among the working classes, with what is here called the republican democracy. Then, too, dissensions in the ranks of the socialists caused by the bolshevik movement and resulting in the formation of a communist party, which, merely to justify its existence, would welcome the triumph of reactionary influences.

. Finally, the present government consists of men who regard the republic as merely a temporary, if necssary, evil; men who consider a monarchy as a higher and nobler form of government.

England, who has supplied her needs at German's cost through the destruction of our naval power, our colonies and our commerce, can view disciplant of the struction of our naval power, our colonies and our commerce can view disciplant our commerce the idea of a democratic rethe situation more disinterestedly embrace the idea of a democratic rethan can France, who would necessarily bear the brunt of possible German revenge. Fears are felt in able to insist on a mutual ing as a first condition. reparation due her. As Foch put it, "France will whistle for it."

France complains also that Ger- siderata will clear the air for the setmany begins the new year in a belli- tlement of the difficult reparations cose spirit, citing von Seekt's address to the army officers, which in its ref- until the league of nations becomes a erence to sharpened swords and living organism, instead of a torso. brightened sheaths was strongly rem- The league should be the noble means iniscent of Kaiser Wilhelm. His of international discussion, including glorification, further, of Hollweg is Russia, which at worst is not bloodier regarded by the best Germans as an nor baser than under the czar, includinsuit. For it was Hollweg whose ing also America, which, overcoming criminal acts in the summer and au- feelings of disappointment and abantumn of 1914 led the German people doning a policy of fruitless negation, to believe that their country was would, despite her position of world about to be made the victim of con- supremacy, co-operate toward the spiracy and armed attack, and harvest of spring blossoms and sumthrough false documents spread a national conviction that Belgium was a

### **AUSTRIA SEES HOPE** IN GERMAN UNION

**Conditions Accentuate Desire** for Amalgamation of Teu-

tonic People. BY A. R. DECKER.

By-Cable to The Star and Chicago Daily News. Copyright, 1921. VIENNA, January 15.—Austria's elections in the fall of 1920 had little ef- Failed in Effort to Form fact upon the tendency of political evolution in the country. The former social mocratic coalition government fell and a Christian social government assumed the leadership. The social democrats while in power had a decided majority, but the Christian socials have only a

small plurality. The social democrats in the two years they were in power had time to establish elements which if non-destructive were also non-constructive. They allowed something closely approaching communism to be organized and developed in the minds of the city workmen. They organized a socialist army and established a system of food con-trol thought by many to be harmful. Through necessity, or for some other reason, they printed large quantities of paper money without assessing or col-lecting taxes.

Would Mean Stagnation. Many Austrians are asking themselved

Many Austrians are asking themselves what will happen when the government's till is entirely empty and the presses are unable to supply the demand for the depreciated currency caused by the rising prices. The notes now in circulation amount to 30,000,000,000 crowns (normally \$6,000,000,000) and, in addition there is a deficit of the same figure. Prices rise with the inflation. The real sufferers are the middle classes, who depend upon an income from bonds, insurance and unorganized labor. An empty government till would mean stagnation in all government enterprises—food relief and railroad communications.

There is a somewhat less gloomy side, however, for the food situation

## MANY LITTLE ONES

Benefit of the American Relief Work in Austria Apparent.

party to this conspiracy, whereas in AID GIVEN PROFESSORS truth she was the bleeding victim of

Hollweg's failure to keep his agree-Cereals and Fats Will Be Exhaust In the official white book he suped Next Month-Chancellor Says pressed important telegrams and otherwise poisoned German sentiment. Country Faces Bankruptcy.

BY A. R. DECKER. By Cable to The Star and Chicago Dally News. Copyright, 1921.

VIENNA, Austria, January 15.-This noon I visited the old artillery barracks, where the American relief administration is feeding several thousand children pared for attack from the Russian of Vienna, giving each child one nourishing meal daily at a cost of 7 cents. Three hundred thousand Austrian children are being fed and of these 160,000 are in Vienna.

If Relief Were Withdrawn. I asked Dr. Pirquet, an Austrian child expert, working with the administra-

Moreover, Lenin would not have decided against the communist wishes cided against the communist wishes to grant concessions to capitalists had he not perceived the necessity of stopping the reign of bloodshed and using all energy for economic reconstruction. Everything indicates Russia will permit the Polish pear to

Dr. Pirquet further told the writer that the children had shown a wonderful improvement since the feeding began, the percentage of the very badly nourished class having been greatly reduced. The school attendance has been insin-Curzon agreement succeeds in creased by 25 per cent. who desire humanity's welfare should

Nearly All Undernourished. Of the chlidren in Vienna 97 per cent were found to be undernourished, but it was found impossible to feed all with the funds provided. Hence the with the funds provided. Hence the children were classified into three groups. Then it had to be decided whether to feed a few three meals daily or provide one meal a day to all the most needy. It was decided to give 300,000 one meal. Hence, while the 300,000 one meal. Hence, while the work is wide in scope it does not cover the need. Austria has 1,182,000 children up to fifteen years of age. Of these 930,000, upon scientific medical examination, were found to be undernourished and only one-third fed. All the very badly nourished are being fed and three-quarters of the badly nourished class.

In two of Vienna's poorer districts, 7

nourished class.

In two of Vienna's poorer districts, 7
per cent of the children receive only
American food. In other districts the
children are supposed to receive something at home, for the American meal
is intended to be supplementary. many leading in disarmament, but not Aid for Professors.

The Rochester community fund has been devoted to organizing a co-oper-ative restaurant for Vienna profes-sors. In a transformed billiard room tionalism, whose wounds are to be healed only on broad economic lines. 4 That the German people provide and was certainly needed for a pro-

embrace the idea of a democratic republic, a republic thus earning the confidence of the world powers and able to insist on a mutual understand. able to insist on a mutual understand-

Austria is "broke," and, the writer inderstands, has been forced to pledge tapegries for food. Feb-Gobelin tapestries for food. February will see the end of the stocks of cereals and fats, after which anything can be expected, for the unem-ployed cannot live on the government aid of 3 cents a day. A few days ago, almost in the form

A few days ago, almost in the form of a New Year call, Chancellor Mayr visited the foreign representatives in Vienna and practically declared that Austria was facing bankruptcy. The withdrawal or restriction of American aid, he said, would add starvation to Austria's black outlook.

#### SIMPLER PASSPORT RULES DEMANDED IN EUROPE

Travelers Claim Big Financial Losses by Delays at Frontiers.

BERLIN, January 15 .- There is a spontaneous demand from commercial organizations of Europe and the American continent for simpler passport regulations, says Fred W. King, acting president of the American Chamber of Commerce of this city with Germany is more accentuated than ever before. In Austria the so-cial democrats and pan-Germans both made to Washington against the American system of issuing short-

time passports, it is stated. Representatives of chambers commerce of many nations are to hold a conference for the purpose of developing a passport plan that will be at once satisfactory to the governments and meet the needs of com-mercial and other travelers, Those advocating changes want assports to be issued for, perhaps, number of years, instead of for a

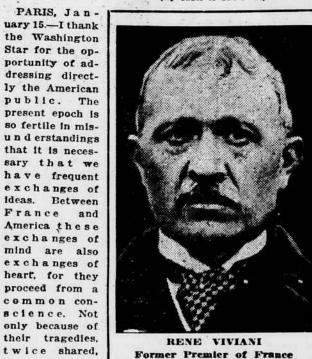
few months, and to eliminate the cus-tom of viseing, inspection and long examinations at every frontier. It is claimed that the delays resulting from present regulations have been carried to a most aggravating extent by some of the smaller nations of central Europe.
"Business men have told me of los-

"Business men have told me of losing hundreds of thousands of dollars by being unable to keep appointments and close contracts because of delays in receiving credentials to cross the frontiers," said Mr. King. "The present system is absolutely hopeless from a business viewpoint. What is needed in a simple method which will do away with all the red tape and permit people to move about as permit people to move about as quickly as affairs require. This is entirely possible."

Competition in Markets. STOCKHOLM, January 12.-Swedish employers are feeling the brunt of German competition. Its pressure has become so great that proprietors of a large number of Swedish industrial and other enterprises have been comand other enterprises have been compelled to enter into negotiations with
their employes, placing before them
the alternatives of a reduction of
wages or the number of workmen.
The employers say they will be unable to keep their works in operation
at the present rate of financial loss.
The mechanical engineering industry is particularly hard hit by competition from Germany, where wages

## for America's Friendship STIR LABOR LEADER

BY RENE VIVIANL (By Cable to The Star.)



ror is the belief that the peace treaty brought

the two least selfish nations. Yet misunderstandings separate them. Reproaches do not help, they serve only to embitter; compliments do not help, they only breed insincerity. We must tell each other the truth. That is the best course for honest people. To know what one wants, to tell where one is going, to tell others, and to keep one's word is the only diplomacy possible for great peoples, and their ambassadors are

Immediately after the war an evil opinion surrounded France like a thick veil. Poor France! She truly is unlucky! Before the war she was the object of humiliating pity for her ancient distress; after the war she aroused an envy that seeks to tarnish her glory. She is accused of imperialism, of endangering world peace and of throwing Europe into economic and financial disorder through stubbornness. So much for the general reproaches. The France which lay conquered

for forty-four years did not want war. She tried to avoid it. She signed five transactions in ten years toward world peace. Now she has become imperialistic! Why? Because she maintains anarmy? She has just reduced the period of military service, but retains troops in the field. Why does she? What is her role in the world? France is a peaceful democracy. She had only one desire, namely, to see Alsace return home. She possesses in northern Africa and in Senegal a territory where justice has inspired the natives with affection. She must rebuild her own economic fortunes and repair countless ruins, bending double with toil to clear herself of innumerable obligations. \* \* \* \*

How can she be accused of black designs? True, she retains an army of 700,000, but others have kept their fleets. It must be remembered that France is alongside Germany, a Germany which still hates and which has a weak government.

So nobody can be Ludendorf or the communists will attempt to overthrow this government

Does America realize what we have lost and what we have suffered? Yes, of course. Because American generosity toward us has been limitless. But perhaps America believes that we have no reason to fear the future, forgetting that we have mounted guard beside a volcano. The prime er-

peace, whereas it only ended hostilities and stopped a massacre. At present we are between war and peace, and the latter will exist only when nationalist passions and revengeful desires and hates are calmed and when economic security returns. What is needed to bring this about? It is necessary that Germany keep her engagements, for Germany brought on this economic situation by war. Not only in the interest of right must she make reparation. but in the interest of every one in the world. If Europe, which is already the tomb of millions, continues living thus, with work, energy and production paralyzed, Europe will not suffer alone. It is no longer possible for a nation to maintain isolation. Economic

interest, if not ideals, demand that

all nations, linked by commercial

necessity, present a common front.

A united Europe in its present distress will buy nothing, sell nothing. What can the world do against that? Of course, the peace treaty failed to foresee such things, but that is no reason to spend a lifetime groaning about it. The treaty is written. We French, who more than any soaked it in our innocent blood, consider it our charter. The fury of battles did not destroy our wealth, it was a break our power of recovery. War is ignominious, but victory would be immoral if the victors, who are likewise victims, went without reparation.

France has but one interest; namely, to rebuild herself alongside her countless graves, and everything else is unselfish, is disinterested, like America. But, like America, we are interested in the final triumph of right.

They say we don't agree on the means. It is enough that we agree on the end, and this we do. But belief or faith in universal right cannot be resorted to except on the 'basis of respect for international engagements. Otherwise ' that right would be a delusion. (Copyright, 1921.)

### SEES FRANCE FACING **GERMANY ALL ALONE**

#### Editor of Echo de Paris Fears the Only Alternative Is Reducing Claims to Insignificant Point.

BY PERTINAX.

By Cable to The Star. patches several weeks ago, nobody quite has realized the difficult posi-

president of the republic, who must find a new premier capable of choosing a ministry acceptable to the people, really is less that than the re-establishment of that governmental authority which almost has disappeared through lack of exercise.

Or all that one starts out to do. More or less assisted by Leygues, his policy has been to force a determination of some fixed sum, screened by an unceasing public defense of a literal interpretation of the Versailles treaty.

Crumbling of Ministry.

Such was the French policy just

Downfall of Leygues. The personal insignificance of the outgoing premier must not be accepted, however, as sufficient explanation of his fate. The real cause lies deeper in post-war French poliendeavorers fear the job.

That section of the treaty which concerns reparations is now foremost in importance, as the nation's economic reconstruction depends t it. Therefore, it inevitably is dominant factor in the present re-lationships of France with her allies and associates. By one leader after another the French people have been led to expect from Germany a com-pensation extending far beyond practical possibilities.

Feared French Outburst. able to keep their works in operation at the present rate of financial loss.

The mechanical engineering industry is particularly hard hit by competition from Germany, where wages are a mere fraction of the Swedish rates of compensation.

Feared French Outsurs.

When the treaty was in the making and satisfactory statement of Germany's capacity to pay would become possible.

Tardieu at Versailles, Clemenceau, Tardieu at Loucheur all were afraid to state any fixed sum to be pald by the Germany's capacity to pay would become possible.

This initiative on the part of Fremier Leygues was very dangerous, as it is the compensation.

ment of fixation until May 1, 1921. In May and June of last year Millerand endeavored to settle the matter with England and the other allies. He defeat of the Leygues ministry in the stressed the fact that the treaty does chamber of deputies last Wednesday lies and that without such action was fully predicted in these dis- Germany cannot be expected to pay urging willingness to make the treaty in other respects less drastic if the allies would join him in the applicaquite has realized the difficult position in which this would leave France. The achievement of Leygues as premier is that of having been in power four months without ever having expressed any definite views on any definite subject, and he dropped from the position of head of the French government as an overripe apple falls from a tree.

The problem now confronting the president of the republic, who must of the resident of the

Such was the French policy just osed with the overthrow of Leygues. Since inability to solve the reparations problem unavoidably implies upon the part of a French government inability permit people to move about as quickly as affairs require. This is entirely possible."

HIT BY GERMAN RIVALRY.

HIT BY GERMAN RIVALRY.

Sweden's Employers Lose Through

Competition in Markets. abandon all hope of fixing a total of the joint German debt, and declared that he should rest content with fixing five annual payments of 300,000,000 marks gold each, which he should call upon Germany to pay pending the settlement of the whole reparations, problem.

## RUSSIAN OUTRAGES

Metal Workers' Secretary at Paris Acts in Behalf of Social Democrats.

**WORLD REBUKE FAVORED** 

Leader in General Confederation Presents Series of Documents to Show Terrorism.

BY PAUL SCOTT MOWRER.

By Cable to The Star and Chicago Daily News. Copyright, 1921. PARIS, January 15 .- A. Merrheim, secretary of the Metal Workers' Union, and one of the leaders of the General Labor Confederation, calls on the International Trades Union to protest against the terrorism by which the Russian communists are trying to repress the social democratic party in Russia.

After presenting a series of docu-ments, mostly from socialist sources, he goes on to say:
"Such are the facts. Equally with those in Hungary, regarding which the international trades unions have already been protesting, there should arise the vehement and indignant reprobation of all trades union mem-bers and socialists who still have a sense of dignity and independence."

Various Instances Cited. Instances are cited by M. Merrheim from the documentary evidence.
The arrests attendant on the al-leged social democratic conspiracy last September necessitated 4,000 new places in the Moscow concentration camps, to procure which the bolsheviki sent 4,000 of the older prisoners to Ekaterinburg and Archangel. mong the prisoners sent to Ekaterinberg were several leaders of the center party and the co-operative

The trip took ten days. On the way the prisoners received no hot food and no hot water. Moreover, the Ekaterinburg authorities had not been warned of their coming and there was no place for them in the overcrowded jails. They were kept two days in the station and a month in a half-built house, and then were finally thrown into jail with common finally thrown into jail with common October and November there

were mass arrests of social democrats. In Mogile all the leaders of he party except two were arrested. Twelve leaders were arrested at Vitebsk and twenty at Samara. At Smolensk the president of the committee and several members were arrested. There were arrests and seizures of property at Stavropol. Kursk, Nijninovogorod, Sormovo and Vologda. In Briansk an influential metal worker, Samsonov, was thrown into jail. There are now twenty-six social democrat leaders in the Mossocial democrat leaders in the Mossocial democrat leaders in the Mossocial social democrat leaders in the Mos-Arrested at Party Congress.

Many of the leaders of the Ukrai-nian social democrats were arrested August 19 during the party congress at Kharkov. Seventeen of these have meeting. The Argentine delegates may be a psychological infection to been exiled to Georgia and others withdrawal when their amendments the south and west where have been condemned to forced labor in the concentration camps "until end of the civil war." Among latter is Kutchline Gransky, the so-cialist writer, who volunteered in the red army at the beginning of the ampaign against Poland. Members of the central commit-tee of the social revolutionary party

after a long sojourn in the Karoslav jail have been removed much en-feebled to the Butyrki prison, in Moscow.

This Karoslav jail is famous throughout Russia. On August 11, as

a protest against ill-treatment, the prisoners declared a hunger strike. The authorities immediately retalited by removing the ringleaders to

a dungeon.
All prisoners thenceforth were forbidden to receive visitors, receive or send letters, read newspapers or receive food packages, without which they must slowly starve.
The daily fare in this prison consists, in the morning, of 300 grams (about ten and one-half ounces) of black bread, "like putty," and a cup of hot water: at noon, a thin soup of hot water; at noon, a thin soup with a few pieces of potato, beet and cabbage and a few herring heads, and at night two spoonfuls of mashed

Threat to Strikers.

M. Merrheim then quotes this resume of a communique in the official newspaper Pravda:

"The workmen in the Ekaterinoslav steel mills having gone on a strike and committed numerous acts of sabotage, the soviet government has effected a military occupation of the mills and given the workmen forty-eight hours in which to resume work. At the expiration of this time work. At the expiration of this time the striking workmen and their fam-ilies will be arrested and interned in concentration camps in northern Russia." "In the face of these acts, committed by the Russian communists, are we going to make ourselves ac-

are we going to make ourselves ac-complices by our silence?" asks M. Merrhein. To do so, he thinks, would be to surrender the principle of soli-darity in unionized labor.

#### "LIFER" GETS FREEDOM. Serves 15 Years When Real Mur-

GENEVA, January 15 .- After serv ng more than fifteen years of a life sentence for a murder of which he has always claimed to be innocent, a young man named Hirschbrunner is to be released, the real culprit having

derer Confesses.

On the day following a popular masked ball at Soleure in May, 1906. the body of a young Swiss girl was found in the waiting room of the railroad station where she had been strangled to death. She had been seen the previous evening in the company of a young man dressed as a peasant woman. The description of her com-panion tallied with a costume worn by Hirschbrunner and he was tried and sentenced to life imprisonment, en-tirely on circumstantial evidence.

for the audit of her accounts the less she will be in a position to rally her allies to her support if she finds it neces-sary to attempt enforcement of her The detachment of America from any

thing like even the semblance of active participation in the enforcement of the Versailles treaty indicates that before long France will have to choose between reducing her claims against Germany many to pay pending the settlement of the whole reparations problem. Of course, he selected such a solution because it allowed him to represent to parliament that he really had not tolerated a curtailment of the ultimate French claims and that the plan merely postponed that day when an accurate and satisfactory statement of Germany's capacity to pay would become possible.

Dasger in Initiative.

This initiative on the part of Fremier Leygues was very dangerous, as it is the French government more difficult. the French government more difficult. (Copyright, 1921.)

### WANTS U.S. TO LEAD IN CURTAILING ARMS

British Labor Leader Sees Opportunity for America to Promote Peace of the World.

BY GEORGE N. BARNES. British Labor Leader.

LONDON, Janary 15.-America has a great

opportunity today, for the time is propitious for courageous lead in lessened spending. The British naval program is in abevance: Japan has asked a

of public impatience; the French militarists have been defeated in the ployment and class conflict. chamber of deputies and, above all, peoples everywhere are sick of war. Should America point the way, the league of nations would assuredly follow her lead in this direction, for the assembly, with Anglo-Japanese concurrence, has declared in favor of the limitation of armaments.

Endanger Peace of the World.

Viscount Grey is one of the safest and sanest men and he, perhaps more than any other man in Great Britain accurately senses the present needs. Worthy, indeed, of the man was his speech in Glasgow the other day, when he said that armaments still endangered the peace of the world, and he urged that their growth be carefully watched, and, if possible, arrested, so that no country might again force the killing pace. He commented upon the ghastly prece dent of a victorious Germany forcing the Franco-Russian alliance by forming the triple combination of Germany, Austria and Italy, and he warned against the possibilities of allied exclusiveness, now that we are in the position Germany held fifty years ago. . Will these wise words be heeded?

To me it seems that the time has come, not only to check the growth but concurrently lessen all firearms: vet the only relief is in the reduction of expenditures, and here is America's opportunity for leadership.

League of Nations Stronger.

desired prominence. The league may modify the covenant to get the cooperation of all nations, but it wont be bullied. It has come to stay and has the backing of peoples, who will may.

finally determine the attitude of politicians and presidents.

All in the Same Boat.

The new Cunard line stock issue of four million sterling (normally about \$20,000,000) to complete its shipbuilding program shows notable enterprise and confidence. It is a cheering lining to the somber cloud of depression hanging over the industrial world. But a return to prosperity depends upon the re-establishment of credit of countries desolated by the war so they may again buy from countries like America, where productive capacity has been only slightly impaired. halt; D'Annunzio's legionaries have We are all in the same boat and must been blown out of Fiume by a blast pull together if we desire to surmount commercial depression, unem-

> It is also satisfactory to note that the financial economic organization growing out of the recent Brussels conference now is arranging credits for the poorer European countries. The agreement for the resumption of trade between Russia and Great Brit ain, however, still hangs fire. Krassii has gone home. Meantime, despite : general desire for resumption, the

> prospect is bad. There are two formidable difficulties -first, the absence of goods in Russia wherewith to exchange; second the declared and considered bolshevil policy of trickiness, therefore tradwould necessarily be one-sided, ex cept for gold. But gold, if sent to Britain, would, according to recen court decisions, be attachable for the payment of former debts, and even i this were legislatively overcome, n government could rely, without guar antees, upon the bond of a govern ment which prides itself on perjur: There must be something in the na ture of clearing houses, either fre ports in Russia or other receiving sta tions, until such time as there is responsible Russian government, o the present government shows change of heart and intent.

Improvement in Ireland.

Ireland is still in a ferment, a! though there are signs of improve ment. The home rule bill has becoma law and therein lies the promise o further improvement. In a few week The league of nations has been northern Irishmen will be proceedinstrengthened by the first plenary to set up a new parliament and there withdrawal when their amendments the south and west, where peop! were not accepted concerned nobody while still holding a vision of futurseriously. Therefore, the Argentine freedom, may yet decide to accept the president is probably sorry now that act. A fateful stage for Ireland and he forced his country briefly into un- Great Britain has been reached. It i. Ireland's turn to speak. Will she speak for a measure of peace and reconciliation? Will she try to build on the basis of the new act? I hope she

# TO FORE IN CANADA

Press Discusses Reports That Cruisers May Co-Operate With U.S. in Pacific.

OTTAWA, January 15 .- The California-Japanese question is again to the the American fleet under a unified fore, now that there have been intimation from New York that certain Canadian cruisers are to go to the Pacific coast, possibly to confederate with United States ones in anticipation. with United States ones in anticipation of some possible future Japanese

is generally known as the "yellow

Lord Reading, Who May Become Viceroy of India



known in this country, having been ings and to participate in the con-engaged in diplomatic and financial missions during the war.

most reliable publications, shows tha even if authorities did at any stage consider the possibility of views with respect to oriental immigration, that is no reason for the assumption that because Canadian cruisers are going to the Pacific coast waters they are to confederate in any way with American vessels.

The Globe shows that the vessels

are en route to patrol the Pacfic coast on ordinary duty.
"The London Daily News," says the Globe editor, "prints a fantastic story from its American correspondent:

"Mr. P. W. Wilson alleges an in-formal compact between the Canadian government and the republican party of the United States, by which the new Canadian squadron, the gift of the British admiralty, is to proceed to the Pacific coast to co-operate with command, using the United States naval bases on the Pacific. Yarn Called Imagination.

upon receiving the admiralty gift, has proceeded to make use of it to af-front Japan. Great Britain's ally, without Great Britain's knowledge or There is nothing to this; at least consent. The Canadian ships—two nothing but what both Americans and destroyers and two submarines—are Canadians now universally acknowledge—that is, that both countries have the same views respecting what is generally known as the "yellow peril."

The Globe, Toronto, one of Canada's government has chosen to use its own to patrol the Pacific coast, but on their way to the Pacific coast, but on their way to the Pacific coast, but on the United States or Japan. There are plenty of British warships on the Atlantic, and the Canadian government has chosen to use its own to patrol the Pacific coast, where to patrol the Pacific coast, where there is an excellent Canadian naval base—at Esquimalt. Canada is at-tending strictly to her own busi-

"The fact that Canada and all the British dominions fronting on the Pacific are as much opposed to Asiatic immigration as the United States will no doubt be a factor in shaping the policy of the British gov-ernment and the terms of any new Anglo-Japanese agreement.

Nothing Inimical to U. S. "The United States may be assured that, whatever may be the outcome of the present negotiations for the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, there will be nothing in it inimical to the interests of the United States. The Japanese ambassador in London, Baron Hayashi, points out that Great Britain is expressly absolved in the present treaty from joining Japan in a war against the United States, and that the Anglo-Japanese alliance can never stand in the way of friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain. But the presence of a Canadian squaddon in the Pacific will have no con-nection whatever with Anglo-Japa-nese or Anglo-American negotiations. It is merely the employment of Ca-nadian ships in a purely Canadian

#### FORTUNE FOR FILIPINOS.

Methodist Episcopal Church to Spend Million in Islands.

MANILA, P. I., January 15.—a million and a quarter dollars will be spent in the Philippine Islands by the Methodist Episcopal Church in the next five years, according to Dr. Joseph F. Cottingham, conference evangelist of the local Methodist mis-The Earl of Rending, lord chief jus-sion, who has just returned to the tice of England, won fame at the bar islands after an absence of two years, as Rufus Daniel Isanes. He is widely The mission plans to erect 500 build-

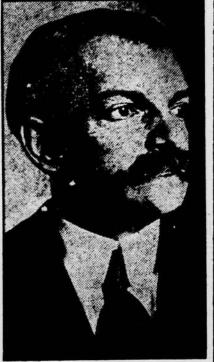
M. RAOUL PERET.

There is a somewhat less gloomy side, however, for the food situation is improved. There is enough food to last until the end of March. Financially, a slight betterment in the value of the crown, would make many Austrians rich. They have half of Millerand.

#### (Copyright, 1921.) their funds in foreign money, as they know that there is no real money, hack of their own paper currency. The Austrians have considered the situation hopeless and have felt that only outside aid would be effective. For this reason they have made applicable to the entents and have talked.

peals to the entente and have talked of a union with Germany. Union Wich Germany Favored. Just now the propaganda for uniting cial democrats and pan-Germans both would like a union, the former to strengthen the power of the city socialists against the Christian social ruralists, and the latter to unite all people of the German race. Other Austrians consider that a union with Germany would be a climax to their misfortune.

New French Cabinet



## PARIS, January 15.-I thank

Star for the op-

portunity of ad-

dressing direct-

public. The

that it is neces-

sary that we

have frequent

ideas. Between

France and

America these

mind are also

exchanges of

heart, for they

proceed from a

common con-

science. Not

only because of

their tragedies.

twice shared.

are these two

great republics

their citizens.

near to each other, but also be-

cause they emerge from the war